

# NEW FALL GOODS AT THE FAMOUS American Clothing House.

Largest Line of Men's fine Suits and Overcoats in town.

BIGGEST STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS WE HAVE EVER SHOWN. EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN

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## AMERICAN CLOTHING HOUSE.

The Leading Clothiers of Bates County.

### BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES

J. D. ALLEN EDITOR.

J. D. ALLEN & Co., Proprietors,  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The WEEKLY TIMES, published every  
Wednesday, will be sent to any address  
one year, postage paid, for \$1.25.

BUTLER MISSOURI.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1890

### THE STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT  
JAMES B. GANTT,  
of Henry County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
L. E. WOLFE,  
of Randolph County.

FOR RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COM-  
MISSIONER  
H. W. HICKMAN,  
of Stoddard County.

FOR STATE SENATOR 16th DIST.  
MAJ. J. N. BRADLEY.

FOR CONGRESS, 12TH DISTRICT  
DAVID A. D. KARMOND,  
of Bates County.

### COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative  
W. H. SUMMY.

For Circuit Clerk  
JOHN C. HAYES.

For Recorder of Deeds  
J. C. MARTIN.

For County Clerk  
T. L. HARPER.

For Sheriff  
JOE B. SHELBY.

Prosecuting Attorney  
C. F. BOXLEY.

Presiding judge of County Court  
R. D. BRADEN.

Judge of North District  
W. M. DALTON.

Judge of Southern District  
FREDERICK FIN.

Judge of Probate Court  
J. S. FRANCISCO.

County Treasurer  
SAM H. FISHER.

For Coroner  
J. T. WALLS.

### THE McKINLEY BILL.

The McKinley bill, as reported from the conference committee, passed the house Saturday by a strictly party vote, only a few republicans having the manhood to stand up for the interests of their constituents against King Caucus' mandate.

The debate was limited to only two hours on a side by a brutal and tyrannical majority, which, considering the great importance of the measure affecting the interests of every man, woman and child in the United States, was the most unheard of and bare-faced affront to the people ever before committed by congress.

The bill as passed by the house, and of course will be passed by the senate, is directly in the interest of the manufacturers and corporations and against the great body of the American people. Instead of reducing the tariff in the interest of the people, the republican party was pledged to repay the rich manufacturers for the great amount of "fat fried" out of them during the last campaign and increased the already enormous and burdensome tax from 47 per cent to 57 per cent. The senate did throw out a little sop to the Western farmer by putting binding wine on the free list but the republicans of the house, under the despot from Maine, could not sanction so great and injustice to their friends of the

twine trust, who must be protected in their commendable occupation of skinning the farmers of the west in order that they may be able and willing to submit to the fat frying process this fall. The duties on woollens, dress goods, linens, crockery, guns and cutlery are increased. The tariff on iron remains at a prohibitive point though steel and iron production is cheaper in Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia regions than anywhere else in the world. In every store men's clothing, women's dresses, carpets, household linens, table cutlery, etc., are marked up. The cost of living is made higher to the farmer and laboring man. The sugar, which competes with the Kansas sorghum is admitted free, but that which competes with the refiner's trust is taxed. The farmer doesn't even get cheap sugar for his coffee, for the trust will get all the benefit of free raw material. How do our farmer friends like such legislation, stripped of all the glamor of party fealty? Are they so prosperous that they are willing and thankful of the opportunity to have the cost of living increased in order that the manufacturers of the east may be made richer? They, the manufacturers, have lived off the fat of the land for a long time, now isn't it about time they were willing to let the farmer have a little advantage in cheap goods, considering his reverses in short crops, droughts, chinch bugs, etc., as a consequence of which his farm is groaning under a heavy mortgage, held by this same manufacturer? The tariff is the only means through which the farmers of the west can secure redress, and the democratic party is pledged to tariff reform.

### "THE LAWS DELAYS."

In all modern times people have complained more or less on account of "the laws delays," which, when unduly prolonged amount to positive denial of justice.

Rarely has there ever been better reason for this complaint than now, both on account of delays in our state supreme court and our national court of last resort.

The national congress are working on the matter of granting relief to the people who have business in the U. S. supreme court, and our last legislature has submitted to the people a proposed amendment to the constitution which, if adopted, will bring a much needed relief from a long felt want.

Notwithstanding our supreme court have for years worked like Trojans, they are more than two and a half years behind with the docket, and getting further behind every year, owing to the increase in population and business in this state.

It is unfortunate that people should ever be compelled to go to the courts for relief, as it is unfortunate that they should be compelled to have a doctor, but in each case it is often necessary.

Legislatures may fix our statute books with the most wholesome laws against crime, oppression and every species of wrong, but unless we have courts in which these laws can be enforced they are but dead titles.

If we are to have courts that can be effective as they should be, it must be within their power to finally dispose of the business before them within a reasonably short time.

To unnecessarily delay a man of his rights as regards either "life, liberty or property" is in many cases to deny him of these rights absolutely. The criminal who is convicted of a serious crime almost universally appeals his case, after every other attempt to delay has failed; and if owing to any technical error into which the trial court has fallen he succeeds in reversing the judgment of conviction, in many instances when the case comes back for trial the state finds her witnesses are scattered and gone, and the prosecuting attorney is compelled to dismiss for want of evidence. The rich and powerful corporations of to day which settle and pay only at the end of a protracted lawsuit, almost universally appeal from judgments rendered against them. Who ever obtained a judgment for any considerable amount against a railroad, or coal mining, or other corporation in any of the circuit courts of this state that did not have to follow his case to the appellate court? When this is done and an appeal is taken to the supreme court, it means a delay of from three to five years for each appeal.

We know of one case where an old man of an adjoining county recovered judgment against a railroad company for ten thousand dollars on account of personal injuries inflicted by it. The company, as usual, appealed and after a delay of four or five years the judgment of the circuit court was reversed on account of some error.

When the case came back for trial a change of venue was taken, and the old gentleman, fearing he would never live to see the end of his lawsuit and knowing that his cause of action would die with him, finally compromised his case, taking just one-fourth of what a jury had said he was entitled to. We could repeat a number of just such cases. The proposed amendment, if adopted, will cost the state nothing except the salaries of two more judges, and will not necessitate any increase of taxation whatever. It will result in the supreme court being divided into a criminal court of appeal and a circuit court of appeal, and these courts within a very short time be able to catch up with the business upon its docket, and keep up with it, thereby preventing the long delays that are now an incident to litigation.

The farmer whose stock and produce are shipped over the railroads, the merchant who patronizes them, the traveling public of whom so many are injured by the carelessness of these railroad companies, the miner who is injured in the mines on account of his employer having failed to do his duty toward him, all of whom are compelled to sue for violated rights if they are ever adjusted fairly, are alike interested in having our courts so organized as that justice will be administered "without delay."

We believe it is for the interest of the masses of the people to cast their votes in November in favor of this amendment.

Voters, let no paid employee of some corporation deceive you into believing the amendment is not what is wanted, but look well to your interest and upon this question vote for the amendment.

### A Word From An F. & L. U. Man.

ED. TIMES.—I wish to inform you that I was a member of the Alliance in Bates county. That I joined it when they said there was no politics in it, and their constitution says to-day that it shall be non-political. I had not been a member long when I was present at a meeting when the proposition was before the house in regard to the forming of a new party. I voted against it, and while I admit I was treated with due courtesy while in the lodge room. I was met outside and insulted by members of the organization by their telling me I had voted wrong and that I ought to "stand in the with boys and vote together." I joined this organization from principle, believing that the farmers had wrongs that ought to be corrected, but when they, the members of that organization, undertook to bulldoze and force me to do something I did not want to do I objected immediately. I have lived in Bates county when the radicals tried to force people to do what they wanted them to do by force of arms and intimidation. I voted the democratic ticket then and I expect to do it now. It is easy enough to tell who is responsible for the condition of things, and that is the republican party. They have had control of the legislative department of this government for the last 25 or 30 years and of course are responsible for the way things are. This union labor and F. & L. U. business is, in my opinion, simply a side show to the republican circus to try to defeat democratic principles. And now the only hope we, the farmers, and every other class have for redress is through the democratic party, the only party that has stood by the people. While I admit that the farmers have a right, and in fact ought to organize for their mutual benefit and protection, yet I think that the attack made on the democratic party and its members especially Geo. G. Vest by the self-styled leaders of the union labor party and republicans is unwarranted and should be discountenanced and ignored by all liberty loving and patriotic people. For my part I am for Vest first and last, and I have too much confidence in the people of Bates, one of the grandest counties in the grandest state of the Union, to think for a moment that they will falter in their duty to their country at this time. I have no fears for the democracy of Bates county. In conclusion I will say give us DeArmond, Vest, Summy and the balance of the ticket.

### Happy Hoosiers. 2

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says, "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at any drug store."

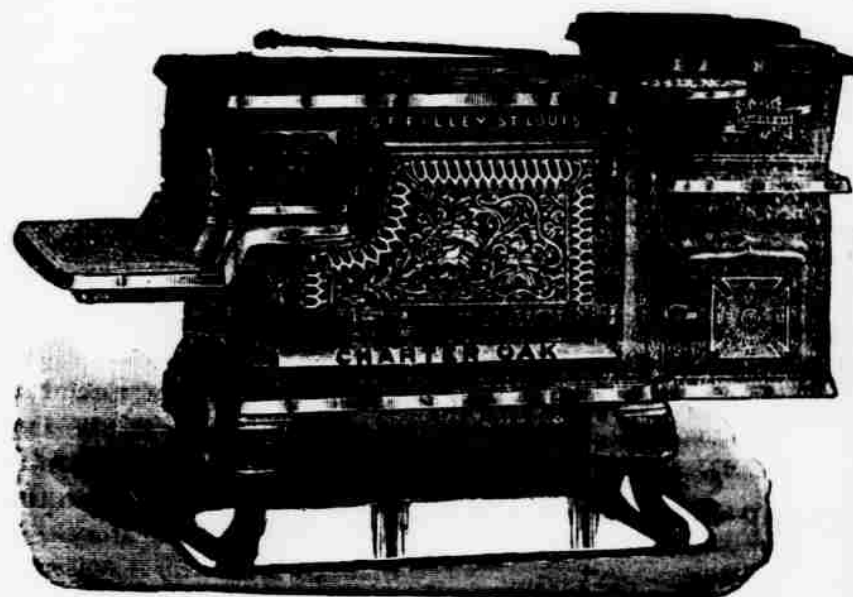
### Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, and others interested in the estate of Charles A. Sims deceased, that I, John F. Sims, administrator of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates county probate court, in Bates county, state of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 10th day of November, 1890. JOHN F. SIMS, Administrator.

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Charter Oak Cook Stoves with Wire  
Cauze Oven Doors.



Schuttler, Studebaker, Mitchell, Sterling,  
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Iron Force Pumps, Grain Drills, Sulky Plows

STEEL FENCE WIRE, AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
HARDWARE, STOVES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,  
AND GROCERIES IN SOUTH WEST MISSOURI.

BENNETT, WHEELER & CO.  
Butler, Missouri.

6 Money 7

BATES COUNTY LOAN & LAND CO.  
WEST SIDE SQUARE, BUTLER, MO.

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Are prepared to make Farm Loans—giving borrower THE BEST AND  
LOWEST RATES AND PRIVILEGE TO PAY AT ANY TIME.  
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Bates County Loan & Land Company.

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H. E. PERCIVAL, TREASURER.

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Fashionable Dress-making.

The Best Goods West of Chicago  
at the Prices Asked.

THE FINEST STOCK OF MILLINERY  
IN BUTLER,

ONE PRICE TO ALL

NO DISCRIMINATION, A REASONABLE PROFIT AND  
HONORABLE DEALING, IS OUR MOTTO!

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